

POETRY. AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

Great God of Eden! 'twas thy hand That first clad earth in bloom, And shed upon the smiling land, Nature's first rich perfume.

Fresh as thy glance the flowers spring, Kiss'd by the sun's first rays - While plain and hill, and valley rang With life, and joy, and praise.

God of the clouds! thy hand can ope The fountains of the sky, And on the expectant thirsty crop, Pour down the rich supply.

The farmer, when the seed time's o'er, Joins in thy mercies given, Thinks of thy promised harvest's store, And smiling, looks to heaven.

God of the sheaf! to thee alone Are due my thanks and praise, When harvest's grateful labor's done - On plenty, glad we gaze.

Then shall our thoughts on Heaven rest, Thy grace we will adore, And thank that God, whose mercy's blest Our basket and our store.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

God might have made the earth bring forth Enough for great and small; The oak tree and the cedar tree, Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough For every want of ours, For luxury, medicine and toil, And yet have made no flowers.

The rose within the mountain mine, Requir'd none to grow; Nor does it need the lotus flowers To make the rivers flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain, And nightly dew might fall, And the herb that keeps life in man, Might yet have drunk them all.

Then, wherefore, wherefore were they made, All dyed with rainbow light? All fashioned with supremest grace, Up springing day and night?

Springing in valleys green and low, And on the mountains high, And in the silent wilderness, Where no one passes by?

Our outward life requires them not, Then wherefore had they birth? To minister delight to man! To beautify the earth!

To comfort man - to whisper hope, When'er his face is dim;

For whose earth for the flowers, Will ease much more for him?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Gentleman Farmer. It is worse than idle for any man to expect to better his condition in a pecuniary point of view by turning gentleman farmer. If a person have a fortune already, he may lay out pleasure grounds, fence in parks, make experiments in crops, try cresses in breeds of cattle, set out trees for shade scenery, and thus gratify his taste, and possibly make some discovery for others to benefit by; but in his own case he will lose money; probably he expects to lose it. What would any one think of a gentleman warrior or a gentleman poet that is, of a man that would hire all his fighting done or all his verses made. If success only crowns individual personal exertion in all other matters, how is it that in this alone, in the primitive occupation of mankind, men expect it without putting their hand to the plough and girding themselves for the labor? It is a common remark among husbandmen that he who works with his hands gets double the amount of work out of them compared with him who only gives his orders and waits until they are accomplished. The general must lead his troops to victory; he must endanger his own life if he would inspire bravery into the hearts of his soldiers; and this principle is not inapplicable to the "boss" of the farm. - *Selected.*

Anecdote. The following anecdote is related in the Evangelical Magazine: An African preacher, speaking from "What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" mentioned that many lost their own souls by being too charitable! Seeing the congregation astonished beyond measure at his saying it, he very emphatically repeated it, and then proceeded to explain his meaning: "Many people, said he, attend meeting, hear the sermon, and when it is over, they proceed to divide it out among the congregation - that part was for that man, that part for that woman; and such denunciations were for such persons; these threats for you sinners & so, continued the shrewd African, they give away the whole sermon and keep none for themselves."

How to clean Kid Gloves. Take a piece of flannel, moisten it with a little milk, rub it on a cake of hard soap, and then apply it to the soiled part of the glove. As soon as you have removed the dirt, rub the kid with a dry piece of flannel. Care must be taken not to make the gloves too wet. In these hard times, people must scrimp up, and make every thing do as far as possible.

A Wild Boy.

The following extraordinary advertisement appears in the Toronto Canada Guardian of the 12th ultimo: "A reward of fifty dollars will be given to any person or persons who will find Thomas Spears, son of William Spears, who was lost in the township of Caledon, in the 4th concession, east of the Centre road, on lot number 20, on the night of the 30th of September, 1841. The boy was seen on the 4th of June, 1843, by two sons of Daniel McLaughlin, on the town line, between Caledon and Albion, within half a mile of Mono mills. He was sitting on a stone looking at his feet, which were sore; he was quite naked, excepting the waistband of a pair of trousers, of a dark color, corresponding with the same he wore when lost. He was seen again on Wednesday, the 14th of June last, having on part of the clothing last described, by Mrs. Howard, wife of Edward Howard, on the base line between Mono and Caledon, about the 3d concession, number 27, in the head of Caledon, which is less than three miles from the place where he was lost. Mrs. Howard came close up to him, and was not perceived until she came so near that she might have put her hand upon him; she was frightened, and stood to look at him, and he stood in the same manner gazing at her. Mrs. Howard, on observing such a fearful sight, started back, and then the boy started into the woods; she then went to the place where her husband had some men logging, and they all left work, and went in search of him; but they only found his track in the swamp. The boy had dark brown eyes, coarse black hair, two broad teeth in front, large bones, long fingers and feet, and the mark of the cut of an axe under one of his knees, and he was hard of hearing. Mrs. H. says that when he turned to run away from her, he had a mane of hair growing down his back."

The Hen and Kittens.

An extraordinary fact. A few weeks ago I was at the residence of Mr. Barney, pastor of the Congregational Church in Sekonk, R.I. He invited me into a little shed, and there showed me a very extraordinary example of animal instinct. It was a hen bringing up a litter of four kittens. In all respects, so far as they could receive it, she gave the same attention as she would her own brood. She scratched vermin and other things for them, called them to parakey, she clucked for them, and brooded over them night and day, as they had need. It is true, they could not enjoy the food thus offered to them, neither could they follow her in her wanderings as chickens would do. The little thing lived as do other kittens, by sucking their real mother's milk. They obtained this privilege by the assistance of friends or in the occasional absence of the hen. When the hen was present, puss could not come nigh, her kittens, for though she was much stronger than the hen, yet she shrank, as many larger animals do, from her noisy threats. Occasionally, in the absence of the hen, puss would come and steal her kittens, and carry them by the neck to another place, to overtake them herself. But very soon the hen would find them, and take possession of them as before. You are doubtless all inquiring how this happened. I asked the same question, and was told that puss had her nest near the hen while she was sitting upon her own eggs. When the cat first left her kittens alone, the hen hearing their infant voices, probably supposed them to be her own. She therefore left the nest, with her eggs unhatched, and took possession of the nest of kittens. Having first pitied, she next loved them and continued to watch for their welfare.

Business.

A gentleman called yesterday morning at the counting house of one of the iron merchants of this city, to purchase fifty tons of pig iron. In the course of the negotiation, the merchant was led to inquire to what purpose the iron was to be applied? "To make weights for Yankee clocks!" "Why what can you do with so many clocks?" "They are shipped to England."

Cruelty to a Horse.

A man was tried in the West Chester (Penn.) Court on Monday for cruelly beating a horse. It appeared that the merchant, on the occasion of perpetrating the offence, was harrying, with the animal, which he beat in an unmerciful manner, and put out one of his eyes, though the testimony showed that the animal was a tractable and good worker. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the jail of Chester county. In administering this verdict (says the Village Record) the Court remarked that regard had been had as well to the enormity of the crime, the reform of the evil passions of the defendant, as to the wholesome influence which the example would have in deterring thoughtless and cruel persons from such conduct.

An Honest Boy.

That 'honesty is the best policy' was illustrated some years since under the following circumstances, detailed by the Rochester Democrat: "A lad was proceeding to an uncle's to petition him for aid for his sick sister and her children, when he found a pocket-wallet containing \$50. And the distressed family was pinched with want. The boy revealed his fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed his good resolution; the pocket-book was advertised and the owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the \$50 to the sick mother, and took the boy into his service, and he is now one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty always brings its reward - to the mind, if not to the pocket."

Give us such boys.

Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother. This is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth. Never would we despair of the child who has been used, in his infancy, to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truths thus distilled live forever in the memory. They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of conscience, not impregnable, it is true, but indelible. They furnish the mind with chords which, in later life, seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful exhortation. They are as inextinguishable sparks, which being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel, into the pure and genial flame of piety.

Two curious philosophical facts.

Two curious philosophical facts are stated, on the authority of the Foreman of the Rope-walk in the Navy Yard at Charlestown. One is, if you heat tar, such as they use for their cables, 100 degrees above boiling heat, you may dip your hand in it with the greatest impunity, and they are in the constant habit of doing so; the other is, the leathern straps coming from the engine, and working the machinery, are highly charged with electricity. By standing upon a non-conducting body, and holding the fingers over the straps pretty close, you become charged with the electric fluid, and can give out sparks as from the electrifying machine.

South American River.

The River Amazon is navigable, without a single obstacle, nearly one thousand leagues from its mouth; yet no steamer has ever ascended it at all, nor any sailing vessel above the Rio Blanco about seven hundred miles up. One diminutive steam vessel of twenty-five horse power, lies in the river, without engineers or stokers. It was brought by some United States Americans, who proposed to form a company, and with this very inadequate instrument to create a commerce on the river, and establish a communication; but there was no money to carry on the company. In 1825 two large steamers were purchased at Washington, with the sanction of the Brazilian Ambassador there, with a view to establish a commercial intercourse between the United States and the Brazilian territories on the Amazon; but when they arrived they were not allowed to proceed up the river. The citizens of the United States engaged in this speculation now claim from the Brazilian government some 230,000 of damages.

Singular Will.

An English miser, John Piech, lately died in London, leaving the following will: "I give and bequeath to my nephew, my old black coat; I give and bequeath to my niece, the flannel waistcoat now wear; I give and bequeath to my sister's grand child, one of the little earthen pots on the top of my wardrobe; finally, I give and bequeath to my sister, as a last token of the affection I bore to myself, for her the brown stone jar at the head of my bed." The disappointment of the legatee, when this strange will was read, may easily be imagined. The deceased was spoken of by all in a way by no means flattering to him, and his sister, in a fit of anger, gave the brown stone jar, her legacy, a kick which broke it in pieces, when to a complete stream of griefs poured out of it, and the general disappointment gave way to joy. Each hurried to examine his or her legacy, and the flannel waistcoat and little earthen pots were found equally well filled, the sister having only wished to cause them an agreeable surprise.

When Melancthon's mother.

When Melancthon's mother, stunned and frightened with the din of Reformation, asked him how she was to win her way to heaven and so many disputes, "Go on mother," said he, watching and praying, discharging your daily duties as you have done, and never trouble yourself about controversies."

A French Confession.

Dr. Barbier, a French physician, who effected many wonderful cures, had not much in his profession. He said that physicians were like band men with rifles; with which they struck at the patient and his disease, and so much the better for the patient if there be the probable prospect of improvement.

The Election in Tennessee.

The result of the election in Tennessee has an important significance not only in respect to the maintenance of a Whig majority in the Senate of the United States, but also as affording a proof of the fact that the Whig strength of 1840 remains unimpaired and ready to be called forth whenever its exercise can be made to affect the national administration in a decisive manner. It is to be regretted that the Whigs allowed themselves to be so discouraged and disgusted by the course of the national Executive as to abate their efforts to keep a majority in the House of Representatives - although the reasoning seemed fair at first which urged the impossibility of their accomplishing anything for the country with a President at the head of the government who took pleasure in thwarting their measures. Tennessee has led the way to the series of victories which are to be shed lustre on the Whig banner in 1844. It was necessary that Henry Clay should have a Whig Senate, and measures to that end have been taken accordingly by the gallant people of Tennessee.

The Whigs may now look forward.

The Whigs may now look forward to the next Presidential campaign with the assured confidence that with spirit and energy to back their efforts a great triumph awaits them, which, by its completeness and decisive character, will abundantly atone for the disappointments which have blighted the success of 1840, and afford simple means and opportunity for establishing the government on the true principles of a substantial Whig policy. There is no other party in the country which can give the slightest assurance of any consistent policy. The friends of Mr. Van Buren would throw us back upon the condemned system of the Sub-Treasury and the mischievous policy of an impracticable 'free trade.' All that the Whigs have been enabled to do, by the establishment of a Tariff, to restore animation and steadiness to business, and to secure remunerating employment to industry - the truly salutary measure, in fact, which has rescued the land from the downward tendency which the Van Buren policy had given to all industrial pursuits - will be undone if the Anti-Tariff Sub-Treasury party shall succeed in obtaining possession of the Government again.

The election in Tennessee shows.

The election in Tennessee shows that these considerations are held freshly in mind by the great Whig party of that State. We do not doubt that they are kept in mind all over the country. The revolution of 1840 must be made good. The Bourbons must not be restored. The return to sound principles, decreed by the people when Gen. Harrison was chosen in the midst of loud acclamations, was not a thing capriciously yielded one moment to be forgotten the next. It was a solemn determination which must and will be consummated. The time is fast approaching when the Whigs will organize for victory. A brief campaign, we judge, but a stirring one - awaits us - one full of fixed, congenial resolution, of energy, steady, firm, indomitable. We have no dissensions to heal, no internal animosities to assuage. Our organization will be prompt and easy, and there need be no misgivings as to the final result.

American Fruit Abroad.

In one of Mr. Weed's letters, he speaks of the superiority of American Strawberries, raspberries, plums, &c. as compared with those in England. This superiority extends to and is still more marked in the case of apples. An American gentleman in London last year stopping at a fruit stand, asked for some apples. Various kinds were shown him. Not liking their looks, he enquired if they had none better. "Oh yes, sir," was the reply, "we have a few American apples," and they were accordingly produced.

Indiana.

It is a remarkable fact that the farmers in fifty-eight counties in Indiana can transport their productions from their own doors by water, in flat-boats, to market. Sixteen are bounded or intersected by the Wabash - ten by the north branch of White river, twenty by the south and south forks - fourteen by the Ohio and its tributaries - five by Lake Michigan and St. Joseph's, and others by other branches and creeks. From all parts of the State farmers and mechanics can prepare their freight, and in the winter season float off to New Orleans or other markets, and return in season for another year's labor. - *Indiana Blade.*

After Thoughts.

When the veil of death has been drawn between us and the objects of our regard, how quick sighted do we become to their merits, and how sincerely do we then remember words or looks of unkindness which may have sapped us in our intercourse with them. How careful should such thoughts render us in the fulfillment of those offices of affection which it may yet be in our power to perform - for who can tell how soon the moment may arrive when repentance cannot be followed by reparation? When you sit by with another, and he fore you come to a quarrel, examine whether it is at which you differ is worth expending animosity.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

We find in the Nashville Banner of the 19th instant the following letter from Mr. CLAY, addressed to the editor of the Tennessee Agriculturist. It is justly characterized as expressing in a condensed form the views of public policy in regard to the great interests of the country, to the maintenance and diffusion of which so many of the illustrious orator's greatest speeches have been devoted. It breathes also the spirit of enlightened benevolence and comprehensive patriotism which distinguish his private and public character. - *Baltimore Amer.*

To the Publishers of the Tennessee State Agriculturist.

GENTLEMEN: I duly received your letter requesting my present views as to the station that the Mechanical portion of our population should occupy in the United States, and also as to the subject of Home Industry and Manufactures. Although I have often had occasion publicly to express my opinions on these matters, I take pleasure in communicating them to you. It has always appeared to me, gentlemen, that the task of administering our common Government would not be very difficult, if honesty, liberality and reasonable information were carried into the public councils. It was instituted to promote the general prosperity, by a faithful exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution. All parts of the Union and all the great interests of the country should, therefore, receive the paternal care and attention of the Government. No one section and no one interest should desire or expect to engross its exclusive regard.

The main pillars of Society are Agriculture, Commerce, including Navigation, and Manufactures.

Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, agriculture requires but little protection, and that confined to a few branches of it. It is otherwise with the other two interests. They require some protection against the selfish legislation and the rivalry of foreign Powers, which, to make it beneficial and efficient, should possess two qualities, moderation and stability, intimately connected with each other. Without moderation, other interests would feel that they had been unjustly dealt by, dissatisfaction would ensue, and that stability in legislation so desirable in all business pursuits would not be secured. Protection to Manufactures and Commerce is, in fact, whatever it may be in form, encouragement to Agriculture. The cultivator of the soil is conscious of the great advantage of having alongside of him the blacksmith, the wheelwright, the saddler and harness-maker, the shoemaker, the hatter, the shoemaker, the cabinet-maker, and mason and carpenter. His comforts and theirs are both increased by such proximity, and they are enabled to augment their respective productions. But of what avail would it be to multiply them, without Commerce, foreign and domestic, whose office is to distribute the surplus produce of Agriculture and of the fabrics of the Mechanic and Manufacturer.

I am so far a friend to free trade.

I am so far a friend to free trade as to think that, within the limits of the Union, it should be entirely unfettered, and perfectly equal between all interests, and all parts of our country. But to that free trade which would throw wide open our ports to foreign productions without duties, their remaining closed to us, or our admission allowed only upon the condition of high duties and severe retaliation; which would compel a resort to direct taxation, instead of the custom house, to supply the wants of the Federal Treasury; and which would leave our domestic industry unprotected and exposed in an unequal contest with the rival productions of foreign Powers, I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed. I had hoped and supposed that all would have cheerfully rallied around a Tariff, which, seeking to supply the Treasury with an adequate revenue for an honest and economical administration of the Government, should at the same time incidentally, by proper discrimination, extend reasonable protection to such branches of our domestic industry as needed it. That is all which is now asked or insisted upon. But even that moderate and equitable basis for the final settlement of this great and vexed question, encounters strong and decided opposition. The Merchants Arts, from the commencement of the operation of our present Constitution, have constantly enjoyed some degree of protection from Government in the form of duties imposed on fabrics of foreign mechanics; and I think it ought to be continued.

With respect to the station which that portion of our population engaged in mechanical pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that all citizens, native and naturalized, without any regard to their respective vocations, should enjoy such consideration in society as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety, and general deportment.

With cordial acknowledgments.

gentleman, for the sentiments of esteem and confidence which you have done me the honor to express towards me. I am your friend and old friend, H. CLAY.

Atlantic and Pacific Canal.

The contract entered into by the Barrings, of London, with the Republic of New Grenada, for the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien, provides for ceding to the Company the line for the projected work, with eighty thousand acres of land on the two banks, and four hundred thousand acres in the interior. These princely merchants do not appear in this transaction as the agents of the British Government, officially; but they are British subjects, protected by the Government, and doubtless many important advantages will be derived to Great Britain, both political and commercial, by the completion of the vast work here projected.

The time has been when the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal.

was in our own hands if we had chosen to take up the matter. Other nations on the other side of the water held back, as though it were expected that our Government would execute an enterprise to which it seemed called by position as the foremost power on the American continent; and as a power whose commercial spirit and energy would hardly brook the interference of a European nation in a work so peculiarly American. The occasion, however, has been suffered to pass. Through our tardy indifference the work which we would not do has fallen into hands that will do it - into hands which will hold it with a steady grasp when it is done. The key of the whole American continent is to be in the keeping of England - there being, as it would seem, no proper guardian of it on this side of the Atlantic - at least none with spirit enough to step forth and claim the function. The completion of a ship canal between the two oceans, as projected, will mark an era in the world's age. The event will stand forth to give a distinctive character to the century. It is to be a five years work to endure forever. The whole aspect of commerce will be changed by it. It will accelerate the revolution now going on in China more rapidly and more thoroughly than all the force of British armament, and not there only will it work changes, but in all Polynesia and Australasia, and the Western coasts of South America, which are now reached by doubling Cape Horn.

We observe that a writer in the Alexandria Gazette is of opinion that a better route for a canal between the two oceans.

is by way of the river St. Juan and Lake Nicaragua - much better than across the isthmus of Darien. This latter route is through a mountainous region for some forty or fifty miles, while by the other the distance required to be cut will not exceed fifteen or twenty miles; and it traverses among fertile plains, a no great distance above the Nicaragua, the difference is felt that the great difference of elevation exists between the lake and the Ocean. It would be worth while unquestionably to send a special agent to Guatemala on this business, to make inquiries and examinations, at least. The late ambassador sent thence from the United States was not able to find any government there after much painful searching he was obliged to give it up. We do not know that the Guatemalans have any Government yet - possibly they have. A full event an envoy might be sent, and for aught that any body knows, the might turn with knowledge of the two important facts: that a practicable canal route between the Atlantic and Pacific, and a live Government both actually exist in Guatemala. - *Balt. American.*

A Melancholy Story.

A letter dated on the 11th instant at Jacksonville, East Florida, and published in the Savannah Republican, relates the following truly melancholy details of an event that lately occurred in the neighborhood of Alligator: "The father of a family, consisting of a wife and two sons, in the vicinity of that place, was taken sick, and during his illness, there being no food in the house, the wife took the gun for the purpose of procuring game. Having wandered out of the way she got lost, and after three days' solitary adventure in the wilderness, she at last, weary and sick, found her home, and her husband a corpse! Being unable to act further, she sent her eldest boy to the house of a neighbor, some seven or eight miles off, for assistance. The little fellow, shortly after his arrival beneath the friendly roof, through previous sickness and present excitement beyond his years, became ill, and before he could tell his tale died. A few days after, the house was visited, when oh, deplorable sight! alongside of the father was found the dead bodies of his wife and remaining son! 'The tale is short but true. They all had perished through starvation. The tear of sympathy will freely flow when recounting such events.' The following is the endorsement on a letter from Indiana, to Mr. Winne, of Uniontown, Pa.: John Tyler's subs, please set me down, in Pennsylvania, Uniontown; I'll escape the 'Tyler-Grappes'; N. M. Winne will pay 'three tips'.

WING County Convention.

A Convention of Delegates from the different Townships and Boroughs of Adams County, assembled at the Court-house in Gettysburg, at 11 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 21, 1844, for the purpose of settling a COUNTY TICKET to be supported at the coming

The Convention was organized by the appointment of JOSEPH HUNTER, of Liberty township, as President; and A. R. Stevenson, of the Borough of Gettysburg, and John C. Ellis, of the Borough of Berwick, as Secretaries.

The following delegates appeared and presented their credentials, to wit:

Borough of Gettysburg—A. B. Kurtz, A. R. Stevenson.

Cumberland—A. Livingston, Jos. Walker, Mountjoy—James M. Libbey, Robert M. Kinney.

Germany—Jonathan C. Forrest, Henry Spilling.

Mount Pleasant—John Blair, Daniel Diehl.

Union—Joseph Leffew, John Hostetter, Jr.

Berwick Borough—F. W. Kohler, John C. Ellis.

Berwick Tp.—Jacob Martin, G. E. Harsh.

Conowingo—Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchisson, Isaac Trimmer.

Reading—Samuel Overholzer, Jacob C. Shriver.

Straban—James L. Neely, Wm. M. Libbey.

Lattimore—Huntington—B. F. Gardner, Lewis R. Hamersly.

Pyron—Wm. Sadler, son—Samuel L. Duffield.

Menallen—Frederick Wolff, Wm. Arnold.

Franklin—James Ewing, Jas. K. Wilson.

Hamilton—John Donaldson, John M. Glaty.

Liberty—Joseph Hunter, Andrew Donaldson.

Freedom—James M. Cherry, Jas. Digham.

The Convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

At 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, and settled the following Ticket:

ASSEMBLY,

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER,

Peter Diehl.

AUDITOR,

William R. Sadler.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

William White.

TREASURER,

John H. McClellan.

On motion of A. R. Stevenson,

Resolved, That this Convention concur in the nomination of Robert M. Hart, Esq., as the Senatorial Delegate, to represent this County in the Convention to nominate Canal Commissioners; and that Daniel M. Smyser, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed our Representative Delegate to said Convention.

On motion,

Resolved, That John B. M'Pherson, John C. Ellis, and Dr. George L. Faus, be appointed Conferees to meet the Conferees from York County, upon the subject of the Congressional nomination.

On motion of John Donaldson,

Resolved, That the following named persons shall constitute the County Committee for the ensuing year:—Robert Smith, James Rembray, Alexander R. Stevenson, Joseph Baugher, Dr. David Hoyer, Robert G. Harper, and Dr. George L. Faus.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Pres't.

ALEX. R. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

JOHN C. ELLIS.

Balloon Ascension, in Winchester.

The 43d ascension, as advertised by Mr. Wise to take place at Winchester, Va., was made with his apparatus by Mr. Grever, partner of Mr. Wise, from the large yard near the railroad depot on Saturday afternoon last, in the presence of thousands of delighted spectators, who had assembled to witness the novelty of the sight. It was computed that there were present from six to eight thousand persons, sixteen or eighteen hundred of whom took inside tickets. The balloon landed about fourteen miles north of Winchester, about 55 minutes from the time of ascension.

A highly respectable, though romantic and daring young lady, who was present, expressed her anxiety to accompany the aeronaut in his expedition; but, as preparation had only been made for the conveyance of a single person, the gratification of her romantic desire was waived.

Mr. Grever is the gentleman, who has been proposed to accompany Mr. Wise in his contemplated aerial voyage across the Atlantic next season.—Sun.

American State Debts.—The London Observer of the 21st July states that the gentlemen at the Hague who signed the petition to the American Charge d'Affaires, respecting the non-payment of the interest on the North American loans, have recently received an answer from his Government. The answer informed them, that while the President fully feels the force of the obligation which the States have upon themselves, in contracting their debts, and is fully persuaded that their obligations will be fulfilled at no very distant period, nevertheless, he (the charge d'Affaires) is most strictly enjoined by the Secretary of State to declare, in the most formal and positive terms, that it is the decided and irrevocable resolution of the General Government not to agree to be held responsible in any manner whatever for the non-performance of those obligations. The charge d'Affaires, however, states his conviction that the present state of affairs in the United States upon the whole, is such as to encourage the hope that credit will be gradually restored.

Remember that nothing but strict truth can carry you through life with honor and credit.

Kentucky.—The Congressional representation from this State consists of five Whigs and five Locofocos, as follows:

Whigs. Willis Green, Linn Boyd, Henry Grider, Geo. A. Caldwell, John White, James Stone, W. B. Thomason, Richard French, Garrett Davis, John W. Tibbatts.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 15th says: "As far as heard, the Whigs have gained [in the State Legislature] over last year 12 members of the House of Representatives and lost 9, several of the latter, as usual, by divisions. In the election of Senators, we have heard of no result changing the state of parties in the Senate from last year. The Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature will be larger than last year, ranging between 30 and 40.

The greatest regret we have in relation to the Congressional canvass is, that our friends abroad may not know how to account for the seemingly untoward result. We can tell them, in all sincerity, that our disaster has grown out of too great strength. The facts prove it.

The Whig party of Kentucky is unconquerable, and they will prove it decisively and signally next year. The result of the election this year will arouse them, and they will put forth their mighty power next year as they did in 1840. Mark the prediction. The Whigs are already mourning over the divisions and apathy which they allowed to damage them this year; and they have already resolved to repair the injury.

This result is apparently a great gain to the Locos; but it is actually a gain to them of but one member. They had in the last Congress two members; now they have five. Two of these five Locos, however, (Caldwell, in Owens' district, and Stone, in Pope's) have slipped in under the legs of our men, two Whigs in each district persisting in running. There is no doubt that these two districts contain an immense majority of Whigs. In another district Tibbatts has succeeded over Wall where we have undeniably a large majority. Tibbatts managed his canvass most adroitly. He pledged himself to vote for Clay, if the election came to the House of Representatives; he is understood to be in favor of a protective tariff and some sort of National Bank; though we are not accurately advised on these points.

Alabama.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 15th instant publishes the names of the Congressmen elect from all the districts, which are as follows:

Locofoco. James H. Belzer, James Dellet, Dixon H. Lewis, William W. Payne, Geo. B. Houston, Felix S. McCummet, Samuel C. Dally.

Indiana.—The Indiana State Journal of the 15th instant says: The election in this State has resulted in the success of the Locofoco gubernatorial candidate by a slight majority in the certain success of W. I. Brown, T. I. Henley, John Pettit, Robert Dale Owen, T. Smith, and Dr. Davis, Locofoco candidates for Congress, and perhaps a Locofoco majority of three or four in the House. The Senate, by a majority of two, as at present advised, we place down to the Whigs.

The Whigs have undoubtedly elected Caleb B. Smith and Samuel C. Seiple Representatives in Congress, and the probabilities, at the time we write, favor the election of Dr. Thompson (W.) over Kennedy, in the tenth district. The returns from the seventh district are as yet imperfect.

Illinois.—The Chicago Democrat of August 11th, thus sums up the result of the Congressional election in Illinois:

Democrat. Robert Smith, John A. McClelland, O. B. Ficklin, John Westworth, B. A. Douglass, J. P. Hoge.

Whig. J. J. Hardin.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE WINGS OF THE UNION.

We are glad to have the opinion of the New York Courier and Enquirer in corroboration of our confidence in the present strength and prospective success of the Whig party. It is not possible that the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency should not succeed at the ensuing Presidential Election against any candidate whom the Locofoco party may set up. Our confidence in this result does not rest upon any supposition of dissension among our opponents, nor upon any calculation of a division of their strength among different candidates. We take it for granted that they will find means to concentrate all their forces upon one candidate. It is only the Whigs that lose elections by throwing away their votes. Fortunately for the chance of their success, there is no more probability of their committing such a blunder in the great contest which is to come off the National Course next year, than there is of their opponents doing so. Both parties will bring out all their strength; and man to man, and hand to hand, the Whig party, united and in earnest, cannot but win the day.

Noticing our remark that we do not now doubt, and never have doubted of this result, the Courier and Enquirer expresses itself as follows:

"Neither have we doubted so to the strength of the Whig party, nor do we doubt now any more than our respectable contemporary at Washington, that it is at this moment stronger than it was four years ago, and we have the same reason for our faith that is urged by the Intelligencer. We are as strong as when we

proved our strength overwhelming in the election of Gen. Harrison, and if there has been an apparent falling off in our forces since the disastrous dispensation of God's providence in permitting Mr. John Tyler to take the place of the good man selected by the people for the first place in the Government it has only been apparent. Whig opinion has by no means changed, nor has the number of those who entertain it diminished. The faith is still in the vigor of its first formation, and its followers just as steadfast in their adherence to it. There has been nothing to be gained by going to the polls for the purpose of showing our strength, for a great national calamity had neutralized our power of acting with any effect—a traitor had trampled us at every point, and rendered all exertion useless. We have been obliged to submit to the fate that awaited us, and to forego all prospects of relieving the country from its calamities, till time should release us of the incubus which is temporarily prostrating all our energies. The time, however, is fast approaching when we shall be relieved from political nightmares, and all we have to do in the interim is to keep our ranks closed, and preserve our organization. As soon as the period arrives for us to act, there need be no fear for the result."

From the Nashville Banner, Aug. 11.

Victory!—The Re-awakening.—It is with inexpressible gratification we are able to announce the complete triumph of the Whig cause in Tennessee. We say complete—for how much over the loss of a single member of Congress in a District acknowledged Whig, may be regretted by the constituency there, it will not diminish the value of the general result. In regard to the state of parties in the next Federal House of Representatives, the loss of one member or a dozen members is of no practical importance. The Whigs of Tennessee have achieved all that was most worth contending for, in a State, a National, or even a party point of view. They have proved a decisive majority of the people to be thoroughly Whig—Tennessee will be hailed throughout the Union, with a loud and enthusiastic acclaim as a Whig State—a National Bank State—a Tariff State—a Clavi State.

It is no exaggeration to say that the election here has been regarded by both parties as by far the most important that would take place previous to the great National contest of 1844. We have personal knowledge of the solicitude with which it was looked to by our friends in other States—a solicitude mingled, however, with high hopes inspired by the unwearied activity, energy and devotion manifested by those whom the Whigs of Tennessee had sent forth among the people as their chosen and honored champions. All honor to their tried and faithful advocates of a glorious cause! They deserve and will receive the thanks of thousands of freemen, not only within the comparative narrow circuit of their homes, but in every state of the Union, to which the fame of their exertions and triumphal success will be carried.

The consequences of this great result will be immediately felt in effecting a change of temperament in the people of the Union, for we do not believe a change of public opinion is needed; but rather a change of that inactivity into which the Whigs had fallen in many quarters. This signal, and brilliant victory, will show them what can be done, if they will strive, throw off the shackles of mortification and despondency by which too many of them seem to have been bound since the disappointment of all their hopes by unparalleled treachery, by vigilant and resolute, and act with the spirit that animated them in 1840. It will excite ardor and stir up enthusiasm and inspire confidence of success throughout the whole Whig Host. From this time forth we confidently expect to see in every quarter of the Union decisive proofs of that RE-AWAKENING which Tennessee has begun.

The Globe which is resolutely determined to repeal Mr. Tyler's advances towards a union with the party to which it belongs, makes a severe hit in reference to the late election in Indiana:

"Mr. Tyler's official organ in this city looks upon the result in Indiana as a 'Republican' triumph. It rejoices that Mr. Whitecomb, the Republican candidate, is elected. What a reflection this on the course of President Tyler! Mr. Whitecomb was expelled from his bureau in the Treasury Department, as Commissioner of the Land Office, for no other reason than because he was a Republican, and belonged to the Republican administration which Mr. Tyler considered it his mission to put down. Mr. Whitecomb when notified of his dismission, felt it due to himself to address a letter to the President, to ascertain whether there was any other cause than a political one for his dismission. The President did not pretend that there was any other. And now that the people of Indiana have chosen him Chief Magistrate of the State, for the very cause which induced Mr. Tyler to expel him from office, it is hailed as the triumph of Mr. Tyler's republican principles in Indiana! Do these people suppose that the American intelligence is adapted to a reign of duplicity."

A singular duel was fought in Maryland on the 10th ult. between two Spaniards. One was a barber; and the other, though a dealer in cigarettes, consented to fight his opponent with his own weapon—a razor. The cigarette man received the first wound, so deeply flashing his face that he was unable to continue the combat, and was obliged to be carried to the hospital, while the barber was taken to prison.

Priglitful Accident.—We learn from a passenger just from the West, that on his way to this city, when approaching the base of Laurel Hill Mountain, the attention of the passengers in the stage was arrested by a great noise on the descent of the road, and an agitation of the trees, as if some mammoth animal was forcing his way down through the underwood with a awful precipitation. The stage was stopped and all hands hastened to the spot where the effect had ceased, and there discovered a large transportation wagon capsized, and much broken, with one or two of the horses not attached, and the driver laying in much suffering beneath the saddle horse, which seemed unable to rise. The poor man was just able to speak, and stated that there was a lady in the wagon whom he had groomed a moment before, and directed them to help her first. The wagon was accordingly examined, and the unhappy woman discovered under a quantity of merchantize, a barrel of saltpetre lying upon her breast, her breath being apparently crushed in, and she in a dying condition. On attempting to remove the man, the horse by a sudden struggle in an attempt to rise, rolled over him again and injured him more than had been before. Every attention was given that the circumstances admitted, and provision was made for the unfortunate before they were left. The accident occurred in consequence of the giving way of the brake while the horses were descending at a trot, and the weight pressing on them, drove them into a gallop, finally overturned the wagon, which rolling over the edge descended the precipitous rise of the mountain, with the result as above described.—Sun.

Shocking Accident.—We learn from the New York Commercial of Saturday, that on that morning, a young man named Sims, a resident of Roundbrook, got into the Somerville train at his residence, and after the train had proceeded two miles on the way to New York city, was killed in a shocking manner by a snake head, or one of the iron rails, which being loose and turned up at one end, was forced through the car. The bar entered under the chin of the young man, and came out at the back of his head. He was instantly killed, but no other person was injured. The cars went back to Roundbrook, left the body, and then after an hour's delay, started for the city.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday afternoon last Mr. George H. Perriman, farmer, near Havre-de-Grace, (Md.) formerly postmaster at Perrimanville, had his arm caught in the machinery of a threshing machine and so dreadfully mangled that immediate amputation became necessary. He lingered in excruciating pain until the following morning, when he died. Four physicians, who chanced to be in the neighborhood at the time, were promptly called, but their aid proved unavailing. The deceased was a gentleman highly esteemed by all who knew him. He has left a wife and family to lament his premature death.

Seduction and Stabbing.—Another case has occurred in Philadelphia in which a brother's hand has been raised to take vengeance on the alleged seducer of his sister. Joseph Wimer, a married man, is charged, seduced a Miss Crawford. The affair was kept a secret for a long time; a few days since it came to the ears of her brother, who lived in New York. He immediately proceeded to Philadelphia, and searching out the seducer of his sister, he drew a sword from his cane, and stabbed him. The wound, though designed to be mortal, is fortunately but slight, and no fatal consequences are anticipated from it.

A young lady named Mary Miller, was killed in Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, by being run over by a railroad car. She was walking at the time in company with a gentleman and a female friend, on the pathway between the two tracks, and the conductor of the car, as he came up, called to them to get out of the way, when she, losing her presence of mind, rushed upon the track, directly before the horse. She was knocked down, and fell upon the road in such a manner that two of the wheels of the car passed directly over her neck, causing instant death.

A Lucky Man.—The Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, King of the French, is a lucky man. He has recently been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in the French Navy. The Brazilian Princess, whom he lately married, brought him as dowry, first, 1,000,000, in specie; secondly, a revenue of 180,000, arriving from Brazilian stock; thirdly, 25 leagues of territory in the province of Santa Catharina, at the choice of the prince; fourthly, a yearly income of 26,000; fifthly, a present from the Emperor of the Brazils of 300,000 for her outfit. Independently of these advantages, she is to succeed to the throne of the Brazils, to the exclusion even of her eldest sister, if the Emperor Don Pedro II, and the Princess Januaria, the presumptive heiress to the crown, should die without issue.

Two gentlemen from the South, says one of our exchange papers, lately went to Sandwich, U. C., in order to reclaim a couple of runaway slaves, when the negroes, who make a considerable portion of the population of that region, fell upon and beat them most unmercifully.

At the late commencement of Yale College the degree of A. B. was conferred upon ninety five young gentlemen composing the senior class. The degree of A. M. was conferred on thirty eight of them.

The European correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the feelings of the nations of the Old World towards the United States, says, that their present course brings to his mind an occurrence which took place in Kentucky years ago. "The bar at a tall, plain-looking, farmer-like young man, of one-and-twenty, was admitted to practice in the courts. The old lawyers, although there was much professional rivalry among themselves, determined to prevent this headless Plebeian, as they termed him, from rising; by speaking disrespectfully of his qualifications. He pursued, however, the even tenor of his way, daily increasing in legal and intellectual strength; to the mortification of his seniors. At length, a case was called, of a complicated character, and he appeared for the defence, against such an array of the old members, as had never before been retained by a client. Upon taking his seat, after making a triumphant argument, they said one to another, 'We may as well let that tall boy pass; for he will pass, whether or not.' He did pass—and his practice thereafter was more lucrative than that of all the other members of the Bar. And the powers of the Old World now very reluctantly remark, 'we may as well let that tall boy, the 'model Republic,' pass; for that tall boy, whether or not.'"

Was not that tall boy—that headless Plebeian HARRY CLAY? and are not the pampered magnates—self styled Democrats—for effect—all combined to prevent justice from being done to 'Harry of the West.' And will they not be compelled, to say, again, 'We may as well say, let that tall boy pass, for he will pass, whether or not.'"

Duty on Tobacco.—Mr. Weed of the Albany Evening Journal, in one of his excellent letters from England, says:—"The duty on tobacco in England and France is enormous. I was startled to learn, what every American ought to know, that England derives an annual revenue of about fifteen millions, and France a still larger sum, from duties on tobacco. And this is purely a duty for revenue. In urging their Free Trade doctrines upon Congress, if our Southern brethren would insist upon reciprocal Free Trade, the increased demand for Tobacco, with the increased value of the article to the producer, would bring prosperity and wealth to the tobacco-producing States."

Valley of the Columbia.—I do not dilate upon the value and extent of this great country. A word suffices to display both. In extent, it is larger than the Atlantic portion of the old thirteen U. States; in climate, softer; in fertility, greater; in salubrity, superior; in position better, because fronting Asia, and washed by a tranquil sea. In these particulars, the western slope of our continent is far more happy than the eastern. In its configuration it is inexpressibly fine and grand—a vast oblong square, with natural boundaries and a single gate, yawning to the sea. The snow-capped Rocky Mountains enclose it on the east, an iron bound coast on the west, a frozen desert on the north, and sandy plains on the south. All its rivers, rising from the segment of a vast circumference, run to each other in the centre, and then flow together into the ocean, through a gap in the mountain where the heats of summer, and the colds of winter are never felt, and where northern and southern diseases are equally unknown. This is the valley of the Columbia—a country whose every advantage is crowned by the advantage of configuration—by the union of all its parts, the incessability of its borders, and its single intergression to the sea. Such a country is formed for union, wealth and strength. It can have but one capital, and that will be a 'Thebes'—but one commercial Emporium, and that will be a 'Tyre, queen of cities.'—Benton's Speech on the Treaty of Washington.

A Remarkable Fact.—A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure daily of gathering round their five or four daughters who were born in the four different quarters of the globe, viz. one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, one in America—a fact probably unparalleled in the history of any other family in New-England.—Boston Journal.

Ourang Outang.—A fine healthy female specimen of this remarkable animal arrived at Salem, on board the barque Reaper, on Monday last. She was caught in the wilds of Africa a short time before the Reaper sailed, and is said to be the most remarkable specimen ever exhibited. Her resemblance of a human being is striking and wonderful.

Seven boys were wounded, some of them seriously, by some Jersey farmers, opposite Philadelphia, on Sunday. The boys had been depredated upon a watermelon patch, and when pursued jumped into a boat and pulled for the Pennsylvania shore; the men followed with another boat armed with guns, and in the river fired upon the boys.

Something of a Garden.—The garden of the English marquis of Westminster occupies about one hundred acres, and in one of the arbors is an altar, dedicated in the ruins at Chester, in 1821, where it had been felt by the Romans.

The Exeter News letter speaking of John Wentworth, of Chicago, says:—"He is under thirty years of age, but over six feet and a half in height, so that although young, there is a good deal of him."

The Hot Sunday.—Our readers will recollect that the second of July last was the hottest day of the present season here, the thermometer standing at 93°, and in other places still higher. It appears that the weather in England on that day was in strong contrast. A gentleman, who came passenger in the Hibernia, informs the editor of the United States Gazette that the weather in London was so cold on the 2d day that fires were found to be very comfortable.—Balt. American.

The Tariff of 1842.—No measure of any age or country more thoroughly or more completely realized the theory and expectations of its advocates, than has the Tariff of 1842.—The benefits expected were 151. The revival of the depressed Manufactures of the country.—2dly. The turning of the balance of trade in our favor.—3dly. Importation of specie.—4th. The reduction of foreign goods, and the use of our own. All these results have already occurred; and "not only occurred, but are the theme of loud praise, by those who have been most violently opposed to the measure itself!—Who has more exulted in the increase of specie, produced by this measure, than those who denounced the measure itself? Can any man in America give a reason why specie should be increased by importation from abroad, except by the restriction on importations of goods, which formerly were exchanged for our produce? That the balance of trade has been turned in our favor by the Tariff, and that only, is a fact, no longer disputed by the free trade theorists of the Atlantic States. The fact recently stated by us as exhibited before the British Parliament, is so conclusive on this point, that no one can any longer doubt the decisive influence of the American tariff, in restoring a favorable balance, and in giving a free scope and profitable employment to American mechanical genius, throughout the world. Look at two of these facts, in dollars and cents.

British exports to the United States, in 1836, \$60,656,524. Do. do. 17,220,578.

Reduction \$43,435,946. The amount of British goods imported into this country in 1842, then, is less by forty odd millions of dollars, than it was in the crisis year of 1836. The reduction in our total foreign importations, as compared with this year, is nearly double this great sum!

No principle of Political Economy is more incontrovertible than that our debt to foreign nations could be paid in no other way. We had got the gold and silver to spare; and unless we had restricted the importation of foreign goods and fostered our Domestic Industry, we never could have paid. We never could have resuscitated credit to the least degree. Our Government and States would have been still depressed. Our Manufactures in ruin. Money at high interest; and the same career of disaster, which marked the era of 1837 to 1841, have continued to prevail, diminishing our own self-confidence and the respect of foreign nations.

We have now restored a foundation for a National Currency. Is there any reasonable man, who expects to do away with paper money? Is there any reasonable man who thinks that the Currency of twenty six States and six hundred Corporations is better than that of the Nation's? The signs of the times indicate returning political sanity. Men who recover from the loss of reason, usually do it very suddenly. It is not impossible the American People may recover from the delusions of passions, and with their returned faculties, investigate and act upon political problems, with the same wisdom and decision which characterized the days of Washington and Madison.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

The Clock Trade.—Our readers are aware that our ingenious Yankee brethren have fallen upon a new item of export to England, in the article of excellent but cheap night day clocks. A paragraph in the New York Herald has some interesting particulars on the subject, showing that the trade has already become important in extent as well as largely profitable to those who are carrying it on.

The clocks in question have brass works cut by machinery, out of brass plates made for that use in Connecticut. They are fitted up in polished mahogany frames, in a neat manner, and when finished, form an "eight day" timepiece, which cannot be rivalled in the world for accuracy. These articles have long been known to the public of this country, but were strangers to Europe until introduced there in the spring of 1841, by the firm of Sperry and Shaw, No. 8, Courtland street. The first invoice was taken as an experiment. The duty is 20 per cent, in England. The astonishment with which these specimens of American work were viewed was very great, not only for the beauty and excellence of the clock themselves, but the beautiful and enduring polish of the cases excited great admiration, and is a perfect novelty there, and cannot yet be imitated. This first invoice sold at from £4 to £5 each, or about \$20, since that time not only has every packet to England carried an invoice, but large quantities have been sent to the north of Europe, and the late India bound ships have also taken considerable quantities. They are also finding their way into all the ports of Europe at a great profit to the enterprising makers. The amount shipped since the first experiment in 1841 has been near 40,000 clocks, which at \$20, reaches the important sum of \$800,000, and stands next to the article of rice in exports of American produce. The number of these clocks manufactured annually in Connecticut is 300,000. Messrs. Sperry and Shaw turn out 300 per week.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, PA., Aug. 28, 1849.

The County Ticket.

The Whigs of Adams met in Convention on Monday last, and settled a ticket which will be found in another column. It is a good ticket, and so far as we can learn, gives satisfaction to the party. Let us now set to work, and give it such a majority, as will show our opponents that, although they "caught us napping" last year, we are determined now to redeem our character, and place our little County, where she has generally been, in the front rank of those who are contending for sound political principles.

The election of Canal Commissioners is a highly important one; and we have reason to believe, that if the Whigs of the State do their duty at the coming election, men may be placed in that responsible situation, who will act honestly and with an eye single to the good of the Commonwealth—a course of conduct which has not hitherto been pursued by those who have been fattening upon the spoils of office.

Corporation Notes.

We are requested to state that the Merchants and other business-men of Gettysburg will receive small Corporation Notes until the 15th of September, and NO LONGER.

Shimplasters.

At the late Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the Grand Jury, under the instruction of the Court, made a presentment of the Town Council of the Borough of Carlisle, for 1842, the Council for 1843, and Martin Meily, of Mechanicsburg, for issuing small notes in violation of the Act of Assembly of June, 1842. They also presented J. Ellis Bonham, and others who signed the notes. It appears to have excited considerable feeling at Carlisle. This movement will most probably have the effect of driving this currency out of circulation.

"The Standard" is the title of a new weekly newspaper which has made its appearance in this borough. Mr. Bringham is its editor. It is printed on a medium sheet, and is very respectably "got up." The No. before us is a specimen one. The paper is to be continued in 2 or 3 weeks, if the editor meet with sufficient encouragement.

G. S. Orth, Esq. of Lafayette, Indiana, formerly of Gettysburg, has been elected to the Senate of that State. He beat his Locofoco opponent 23 votes in the district.

Hon. T. M. T. M'Kenna, a staunch friend of Henry Clay, has been appointed by the Whigs of Washington and Beaver counties, the Delegate from that district to the National Whig Convention.

The Rev. Asa Barnes, of Philadelphia, has been appointed President of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y. in place of Dr. Richards, deceased.

The Working-men have settled a ticket in Lancaster county. Wm. D. Slagmaker is their candidate for Congress. There will, therefore, be four tickets in that county.

A Warning to Slanderers and Quacks. A suit for Slander was lately tried in Sandusky county, Ohio, Maria F. Swank, a young girl of 15, against John B. Zimmerman, a wealthy man of Hocking county. The verdict was \$4,000.

At the late term of the Guernsey (Ohio) County Court, a Dr. Humphrey was sued for malpractice, in causing a large portion of the cheek and lips of a boy, aged 7 years, named Pack, to be destroyed by the operation of calomel, as contended by plaintiff—the defendant contending, however, that it was produced by ulcer of the mouth. The jury gave a verdict of \$3,100 damages for the plaintiff.

A Conspiracy Crushed.

Some two or three miscreants lately brought up a charge against an esteemed minister of the Lutheran Church, Rev. Peter Shindel, of Sunbury, who has had charge of a congregation at Gettysburg, Dauphin county, for the last thirty years, charging him with a criminal offence some 12 or 14 years since. On Monday last, the case came before the Grand Jury at Harrisburg, who by a unanimous vote, ignored the bill, and directed the prosecutors to pay the costs. Since that, they have made a public retraction of all their charges against Mr. Shindel. The whole affair was an atrocious conspiracy to bias the reputation of a man universally beloved—and arose from dissatisfaction at "revival measures" introduced by him into the congregation.

President Durbin.

The Rev. J. P. Durbin, President of Dickinson College, returned to this country in the Great Western on Monday last, after a tour of several months through Europe. An interesting work is looking for, from the materials obtained during his tour. He was expected to arrive in Carlisle on Wednesday or Thursday last.

Another.—The Wyoming Bank has also resumed specie payments.

Hon. James Cooper.

We are gratified to find that the nomination of this gentleman for the Legislature by the Whigs of Adams, is not only satisfactory to the party at home, but that our friends abroad cannot restrain the expression of their gratification also. Although but a few days have elapsed since the nomination, already have the following articles appeared, in various journals, and we copy them with pleasure, to show the late Convention how their nomination is received by our friends abroad:

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

The Whigs of Adams county nominated the following ticket on Monday last:

Assembly—James Cooper, &c.

Mr. Cooper was the late member of Congress from this district. He is a talented and able man, and will make an excellent representative. We rejoice at his nomination.

From the Franklin Repository.

Adams County.—We are glad to learn that the Whigs of this noble County are determined, at the coming election, to vindicate themselves from the reproach cast upon them last fall by the temporary triumph of Locofocism. [The Editor here copies the remarks in last week's "Sentinel" upon the subject, and adds the following.]

Since the above was in type we have received a slip from the Sentinel office, announcing the Hon. James Cooper, as the Whig candidate for the Legislature. This alone will decide the fate of Locofocism in Adams at the ensuing election.

From the Philadelphia Forum.

Adams County.—The Whigs of this county met at Gettysburg on Monday, and nominated J. Cooper for the Legislature. We hope this nominee is the Hon. J. Cooper, late member of Congress, for no man is more truly Pennsylvania in his feelings and more truly Whig in his politics.

Since the above was in type, we rejoice to learn that our hopes are realized. Now then, for the Young Guard to do its duty!

[And the "Young Guard" will do its duty, friend Wallace. Although we are "cut down" to one, that one shall be an efficient and fearless defender of Whig principles. What there is of and from us, shall be stepping material. —Sentinel.]

Foreign News.

The steamers Hibernia and Great Western have both arrived from Europe since our last—bringing dates to the 5th.

In Spain the regent Espartero has been overthrown by the insurgents, who have taken possession of Madrid, and are about reorganizing the Government. The Duke of Baylen has been appointed provisional guardian of the Queen, and the Cortes was to be convoked. What a distracted and unhappy country!

There has been a succession of very serious riots in Wales.

The agitation still continues in Ireland, and O'Connell continued to address large meetings of Repealers. The Duke of Wellington is concentrating troops in Ireland, and is rapidly placing that country in a state of defence. Sir Robert Peel still appears passive—and feels no disposition to take energetic measures until there be an actual out-break.

There were 121 passengers in the Great Western.

The Defenders of Baltimore.

The surviving defenders of Baltimore intend to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of North Point, Sept. 12th, in the borough of York. The Baltimorean participants in that affair, it is expected, will be generally in attendance, and a Town-meeting has been called, and a committee appointed to make suitable arrangements for their reception and escort. It will very likely be a brilliant celebration.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The September No. has been already received—and is a beautiful and interesting No.—The embellishments are four in number: "The Fair Artist," "Sir Roger De Coverly and his Penance," "Colored Rose and Butterfly," and the "Fashions for September."

The Anti-Tax party of Cumberland county have settled John Dunlap, and Jacob Longenecker for the Assembly. The Whigs will settle their ticket on the 12th of September.

Withdrawals.

Three of the persons who were placed on the new-organization Ticket in Lancaster county, have declined running upon that Ticket. One of them is the Hon. Edward Davies.

Counterfeit \$20 notes of the Harrisburg Bank are said to be in circulation. The engraving is well executed; but the paper is very flimsy, and the signatures bad.

A split took place in the Locofoco convention which met a few days ago at Westminster, Carroll county, Md. A ticket was settled, on which the whole four members were nominations; and about 30 or 40 withdrew, and are preparing to settle another ticket.

Another Ascension.—Mr. Wise is to make another ascent in his balloon at York on Saturday next. He received \$300 at Winchester, Va. for the ascent there, an amount which is given in another column. Mr. Cresser, of Carlisle, made his first excursion with Mr. Wise's apparatus.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the depth of rain that fell on Monday and Tuesday, as noted by accurate observation at Flatbush, four miles from that city, was over nine inches.

Storm of Rain at New-York.

A severe storm of rain commenced falling at New York on Monday evening, and continued for fifteen hours. On Tuesday, the citizens were busy ascertaining the extent of damage which had been done. Cellars were filled with water, and the basement walls were washed away. The basements and cellars in Centre street, and in Pearl street near Centre, were filled with water to the depth of from five to six feet. Several engines were set at work immediately to draw off the water. All along the line of the Long Island Railroad was covered with water, which in some places was so high as to come within three inches of the boilers of the locomotive. The borders of the road are considerably washed but the railway itself is not damaged. The houses along the road all appear to be more or less under water, and in some of them the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in the second stories. The turnpike to Jamaica was also flooded, the water being so deep in some places as to enter through the bottom of the wagons and nearly fill the boxes. On Staten Island the destruction of property has been great, attended with a loss of life and other personal injury. The roads are completely washed away, and all the small bridges which cross them destroyed.

The train of cars from New York to Philadelphia was on Tuesday detained beyond the usual time, in consequence of some injuries to the railroad. At the Deep Cut at Bergen the embankments have been washed away, and masses of rock and clay, twenty tons in weight, have been swept down. The passengers were obliged to take the cars this side. Some damage was also done just beyond the junction of the Patterson and New Jersey roads.

The rain extended as far north as Saratoga, and apprehensions are felt that great damage has been done in that direction. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that three tubs which stood in an open space, were each filled to the depth of eleven and a quarter inches, nearly all of which fell within eight hours.—Sun.

The Flood in New-Jersey.

From the Newark Advertiser of Tuesday afternoon we learn the following particulars of damage in that quarter.

Another Destructive Storm.—The severe rain during the last night and this morning has fallen destructively upon some of those who suffered by the late memorable Saturday storm. The three dams on the mill stream, (First River), which crosses Broad street at the north end of the city, which were just repaired have been carried away again—and many cellars in the city are again flooded. The dams were those of the Washington Factory, the Franklin Works, and that of J. N. Jurkeman & Co's Factory.

On the New Jersey Railroad, the travelling between Newark and Jersey City was entirely obstructed this morning. Large quantities of the heavy embankment in the deep cuts have been washed away, the dirt and stones burying the track in some places three or four feet deep, from the Patterson Depot to the water station, a distance of a quarter of a mile, but not, as is reported, injuring the stone wall.

The New Jersey Murder.—Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago, a whole family was murdered in Warren county, N. J. under circumstances of peculiar mystery. The New York N. Y. Advertiser of the 21st gives another item of evidence which is said to have been revealed, and that through the instrumentality of a dog—which was seen some days ago dragging a bloody coat from under Carter's barn, the prisoner now in custody on suspicion. On examination it proved to be Carter's coat—very much stained with blood. It is further rumored that the servant girl who lived in Carter's family at the time of the murder, said that Mrs. C. washed her husband's clothes the next morning up stairs—which she had never done before. There are other strong circumstances against the prisoner, who is retained by marriage to Mr. Parker, one of the murdered family, who was a bachelor, and whose property, in the usual course of descent, would have been inherited by the children of Mrs. Castner, who was also murdered with her husband and infant. Mr. Carter's wife, it is said, would have been the next heir.

Losses by the Freshet.—The Delaware county Republican mentions some of the losses in that region by the freshet. It mentions eleven manufacturers who have lost in the aggregate between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Fifty-two bridges were swept away, and at least twenty-seven lives lost. The names of those are not given. Many others were also heavy losers, and numbers sustained minor damage to their property.

Money in England.—Fair bills are said to be discounted in London at 2 per cent., and the very best securities will command loans at a mere trifle in the way of interest. Money is pouring into England from all parts of the world; for as her capitalists have lent to all nations of Europe, and those nations not being now willing to pay the usual interest, the principal is in progress of return.

Treaty of Peace.—The St. Louis New Era says:—We learn from the Upper Mississippi, this morning that a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Sioux and Chippewa tribes of Indians, under the auspices of the U. S. States. The treaty was signed on the 4th, and has been sent to Washington. A sanguinary hostility has for many years prevailed between these tribes of Indians.

A Phenomenon.—A friend who has just returned from the South, tells us that about forty miles this side of Tuscaloosa, on the road to Huntsville, the driver pointed to a large hole in a field, which he said was the greatest curiosity in the world. The passengers went to the spot and found a round hole about seven feet in diameter, with the earth on all sides apparently solid, and overgrown with grass. There was water at the bottom apparently a hundred feet from the surface. It is at the top of a ridge of earth, upon which at the distance of twenty rods stood the deserted dwelling of the owner of the plantation. The driver stated that about three years ago, in the dusk of evening, the planter was startled by a rumbling noise, and stepping from his door was astonished to find that a magnificent pine tree more than a hundred feet high, and a noble oak which stood by its side in the open field, had both disappeared. On going to the spot this hole appeared, but nothing was to be seen of the trees, nor has the top of them ever been reached, though a sounding line has been sent down three hundred feet. The planter thought it unsafe to remain so near a neighbor to such a catastrophe, lest that should befall him and his family which befell the pine and the oak; and so he removed to another house a mile distant, yet nothing of the kind has happened since, and the wonder still remains unaccounted for.

Ireland.—The last English paper stated that the military regular force then in Ireland was 25,000 men. A paragraph in the British Naval and Military Gazette says:—The Duke of Wellington is prepared to concentrate the Troops in Ireland, and all the small detachments will be called in. Barracks long unoccupied are ordered to be furnished for the accommodation of troops; and stations where, of late, only a company was quartered, will have a complete regiment. Far more is doing towards placing the country in a state to be defended than merely meet the eye: troops are at the most convenient points for transmission; and we know that arms and ammunition are disposed at safe places in this country for their being sent over when required.

A letter from Presburg, of July 7th, states that the Emperor of Austria, in his quality of King of Hungary, has just decided the long disputed question of the religion of children sprung from mixed marriages. In answer to a petition from the last diet, praying that parents of different religions might be freed from bringing up their children exclusively in the Catholic religion, his majesty has ordered that children may be brought up Protestants or Catholics, as may seem fit to the parents, and, in case they cannot agree, the children are to follow the religion of the father. This resolution, the Emperor's answer, caused great satisfaction in the city, and on the evening of the intelligence the houses were illuminated.

The late trip of the Cunard steamer Hibernia from Halifax to Liverpool, in the brief space of eight days and twenty hours, is perhaps the most extraordinary performance of steam navigation on record. The circumstance, as may well be imagined, excited no little attention in England. A London paper has the following remarks in relation to the passage:

Of all the extraordinary passages we have ever noted as having been accomplished by the steamers between this and America, none have ever equalled that of the Hibernia. It is a memorable feat, and must completely set at rest the question of success and of safety in the ocean steaming. We have here a steamer arriving from the summer of North America within a period of time days, an accomplishment scarcely to be credited, and which, when announced by telegraph, could hardly be believed. Capt. Jenkins cannot but feel proud of his noble ship and her wondrous passage—a passage the shortest of which had been talked of by some, but believed by few. It cannot be other than beneficial to the important matter of ocean steaming, and we trust that if any be yet wanted to settle the question of ability and power in regard to these vessels, it has now been more than secured.

Cuba.—Some of our contemporaries are under the impression that the late revolution in Spain, will have important effects upon the condition of Cuba. It may or it may not. We believe that if Cuba choose to revolt and declare her independence of Spanish authority, the mother country has not the power to retain possession. In any event, one thing must be looked to; neither British nor French influence must be allowed a preponderance in Cuba. If she declares her independence of Spain, and sustains herself, she must be wholly free. It will never do for the United States to allow that the word—to allow any interference there by the great maritime powers of Europe. Cuba is too commanding a position to be occupied by rivals on our southern coast.

Mr. Pennington, the colored Clergyman of Hartford, Conn., to whom the title of D. D. was recently awarded by an English University, has refused the honor. On what ground?

East India Cotton.—A letter from one of the American gentlemen, who went out to India on the cotton enterprise, says that the experiment has entirely failed.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 50
Wheat,	90 15
Rye,	56 10
Corn,	50 10
Oats,	30 10
Beef Cattle,	3 50
Hams,	5 00

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. Andrew J. Palley, of Lovettsville, Va. (nately of Gettysburg) to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Ziegler, of this borough.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. McGee, Mr. A. C. Van Duran, of Eaton, Ohio, to Miss H. Mary Bell, daughter of Wm. W. Bell, Esq. deceased, of this borough.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Eyster, Mr. Samuel Wampler, (formerly of this place), to Miss Elizabeth R. Schmuck, both of Huntingdon county.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Married in Tyrrell county, N. C. a short time since, Mr. FREDERICK DAVENPORT, aged 24 or 25, to Mrs. AMELIA SENEILL, aged 58 or 60. The bridegroom is a perfect cripple, and has been so from a small child. He has to be carried about like an infant, by another person.—The bride is worth something like 30 or 35 thousand dollars, and Mr. Davenport is a poor man. Mrs. S. was born in Tyrrell county, and Mr. D. in Washington county.—New York Herald.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. Mary Patton, of this borough, in the 84th year of her age.

Few persons have left behind them better testimony of christian character than the venerable lady whose death we now record. Although she had become familiar with domestic affliction, yet she constantly manifested that disposition which told the tale that she had in Heaven a friend who stood closer than a brother. She had buried three husbands, and a number of children, one of whom preceded her aged mother to the grave but a few weeks. Still her faith kept her hold upon her covenant God; and it was that faith, and the hope which resulted from it, that supported her to the last. In all the social and domestic relations of life, Mrs. P. was worthy of imitation. While she enjoyed health she was to be found, on all occasions, beside the sick bed, sympathizing with, and administering to the wants of the afflicted. In her departure, the poor, the stranger, the afflicted, have indeed lost a friend, like those of old, "who was full of good works," and these works have followed her into eternity. She has gone to enjoy her reward, and she has left behind her none who can say aught against her.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. You, with the spirit, and they, with the body, their labors, and their works do follow them.

On the 15th inst. at the residence of Mr. Jacob Perlee, of Adams county, Miss Elizabeth Oatman, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Oatman, of Carlisle, Pa. in the 21st year of her age.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. — Byers, wife of Mr. Christian Byers, of Hamiltonburg town, ship, in the 54th year of her age.

At Hanover, on the 17th inst. Mr. Jacob Bichelberger, in the 69th year of his age.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

THE annual Commencement of this Institution will take place in Christ Church, on Wednesday, September 20th, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The citizens of Gettysburg and public generally are invited to attend.

D. GILBERT, Sec'y of Board of Trustees. Aug. 28.

The Annual Address

BEFORE the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of Pennsylvania College, will be delivered by Rev. JAMES R. KEISER, in Christ's Church, on Tuesday evening, September 19th, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

The members of the association will meet for the transaction of business at 2 o'clock, P. M. in the College Office. M. L. STOEVER, Sec'y. Aug. 28.

The Annual Address

BEFORE the Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College, will be delivered in Christ Church, on Friday, 19th September, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M. by the Rev. JOHN TAPP, of Pittsfield, Mass. Committee of Arrangement of Philomathesian & Phrenokosmian Societies. Aug. 28.

ELECTION.

Office of the High School, York & Gettysburg Rail Road Co.

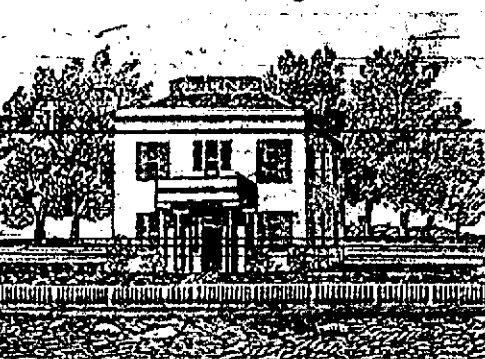
AN Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the room over the Ticket Office of the York and Maryland Line Rail Road Company, in the Borough of York, on Tuesday the 5th of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. By order, ROBERT S. HOLMES, Sec'y. Aug. 28.

CONGRESS.

To the Voters of the 15th Congressional District, composed of the counties of York and Adams.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Governor of Pennsylvania, having vetoed the apportionment bill, under which I was a candidate for Congress, on the second Tuesday of October last, was elected and received the certificate of election from the return Judges of the district; and that election therefore being considered void; from the respectable vote I received on that occasion, and at the earnest solicitation and offers of support from numerous friends, I am induced to present myself to your consideration as a candidate at the next election, to be held in the 20th Congress of the United States. I take this occasion to return my grateful acknowledgments to those persons who gave me their support at the former trial; and hope that in the coming contest they will stand by me with their votes and influence, and should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself that in all matters concerning the administration of public affairs, the best interests of the country shall be carefully studied and be an object of primary consideration with me. I am the people's obedient servant, HENRY NIS. York, Aug. 14, 1849.

OAKRIDGE



Select Academy.

At the close of another Session the subscriber feels it his duty to return thanks to his patrons for the liberal encouragement which he has continued to receive, and to inform them that the FOURTH SESSION will commence on Thursday the 19th day of October, and continue from that time 21 weeks.

Besides all the ordinary branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education, the Winter Session includes Chemistry, which is illustrated with appropriate experiments and apparatus. Surveying, with field practice, in which the student is allowed the use of very superior instruments. Physiology, including Human Anatomy, which will be illustrated by a good collection of specimens—and other subjects of importance.

It will be remembered that only a limited number of pupils can be received, and that while they have an opportunity of pursuing a regular and extensive course, they are also at liberty to confine their attention to those subjects which they may think of most importance to themselves.

In Mathematics the pupils are neither classified, or confined to uniform textbooks, but each has an opportunity of making that progress which time and talents will permit. This arrangement, whilst it adds greatly to the labor of the teacher, affords, it is believed, unusual advantages to the pupil.

Seven acres of woodland are attached to the school, in which the pupils are permitted to engage in a great variety of exercises calculated to develop every part of the muscular system, produce a strong constitution, and lay a foundation for good health and active usefulness.

Terms for Tuition, board, washing, lodging, fuel, light, &c. \$75 per session, or in proportion for a shorter time.

For Tuition alone, \$10.

The Examination which closes the session will take place on Wednesday, September 19th. These examinations are not designed as public exhibitions, but the object is principally to give parents an opportunity of judging of the progress and relative qualifications of their children; for these reasons we have not heretofore given general invitations, and as some of our friends have been displeased, we beg leave to offer our apology, and assure them and others that although they will be disappointed if they expect to be much entertained, they are still very welcome, and their presence will afford us much pleasure. We therefore invite all who wish to be present at the examination.

COTTAGE-BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. H. Marsden, Minister of the Gospel, receiving late his family, has now YOUNG LADIES to be instructed in all the branches essential to a thorough education. Particulars may be learnt by personal application, or by addressing him, York Springs, Pa.

The first session will commence on the 6th of November next.

FARM AND MILL FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Jacob KELLER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, we offer at Private Sale, the

REAL ESTATE

of said deceased, consisting of a

Farm & Grist Mill.

Containing 243 ACRES of Land. The property is situated in said township, 3 miles from Littlestown; said Farm is in a high state of cultivation, Mr. J. Keller, deceased, has applied 2000 dollars worth of manure to said land during 4 or 5 years last past. The improvements consist of

A BANK BARN.

Stone Dwelling-house,

recently built. The Mill running two power Stones, and all the machinery in a complete state of repair. There is also a

Dwelling House

and Stables near the Mill.

Any person wishing to purchase said property, may ascertain the conditions by applying to the subscribers, living in Littlestown.

ABRAHAM KELLER, } Exs.
DAVID SURIVER, }

June 5.

Three Cents Reward.

LAST the subscriber on Thursday last an indebted servant girl, named CHRISTIANA HEINDORFF, aged about 17 years. The above reward will be given for returning her to me—but no thanks.

HENRY J. RAUGER.

Aug. 21.

JOHN W. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Court Square north of the Court House, between Smith and Seven-on's corner.

May 8.

THE attention of the reader is res

every great achievement has heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable one, yet daily experience shows results all more remarkable.—The proprietors avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving an amount of suffering.

ess the gratitude I feel for your treat
me, a stranger suffering under one o

of bearing. The disease with which the patient was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which terminated in almost total blindness. For this he was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the development

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my finger, and for two years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried every remedy and consulted different Physicians in New York, and amongst the last Dr. Busli, who told me the disease in the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflammation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumors formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making it swell ulcers at one time, some above and below the elbow, and the discharge so offensive that no person could bear to enter the room where I was. I then applied to one of the distinguished Physicians who recommended the arm was the only

...but I could have my life, as it was impossible to
...to be able to swim freely, without
...my head or comb my hair, and the
...the bone in different places
...extensive ulcerations, and I
...and destroy the brain, with
...very much, accompanied with
...external tegument, but they did no good.
...was taken severely ill, and
...the body from head to
...entirely healed, the
...the hospital, the
...to go to the hospital,
...had been afflicted with the
...get my breath. A hacking

constantly annoyed me, and this, ~~to~~
with my other maladies, rendered
miserable. Such gentlemen, had

commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla as my case was considered hopeless, and near prospect of a speedy dissolution was inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my condition, by causing an appetite, and relieving the pains, and giving me strength. I was inspired with confidence, and began to persevere, my pains grew less, and my strength returned, food relished, the skin healed, new flesh formed, and I once again walked in my usual manner. I am now well, and feel within me that I might yet well be cured of my disease.

now used the Sarsaparilla about two
and am like a different being. The
mass to be amputated has entirely

thing that seemed impossible. I really believe the evidence of my own life is such as the fact, and it is now as it was at any period of my life, and my health is better than it has been in the past.

Health is what magic in the world. Many thousands have sought it in lands and sunny climes, and have come in vain! Yet it came to me when I gave up to die, and as I feel the power of health coursing through my whole heart and soul go forth in gratitude to the Author of all our mercies, that he has been graciously pleased the means made use of. "Thou proved yourself my God, Saviour of the afflicted, for next to my Creator

your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The
such a medicine is countless beyond

from death, I may say, for my friend
myself thought it impossible. I should
er. And now, gentlemen, suffer
another proof, certified to by my
and guardians, as a just acknowledgment
the virtues of your health restoring
parilla. That the afflicted may also

and enjoy the benefits it alone can
is the heartfelt, fervent wish of
your friend, MARTHA CO

I know Martha Conlin, and believe she states in this document to be true.
JOHN POY
VICAR GENERAL OF NEW YORK
Rector of St. Peter's
Given at New York, this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin, and have seen her suffering illness.
JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New York
I place full confidence in the

made by Martha Conlin, having known her for the last twenty years. I will

to those who may wish further information.
Sr. ELIZABETH
Superior of the Roman Catholic
Asylum, Prince street, New
Dec. 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the repre-
sentative made by Martha Conlin, and have
knowledge of her case. ELIJAH F. P.
Alderman 10th Ward of the city of
Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Conlin has lived in my
last 15 years, and I hereby certify
the foregoing statement made by her.

Sand's Sarsaparilla will also re-
 permanently cure diseases having
 gn in an impure state of the blo-
 proved condition of the general
 tion, viz: Scurfy or King's Evil
 ous tumors; Rheumatism, obsti-
 nent eruptions, blotches, bites, p-
 pustules on the face, chronic
 longworm or tetter, scald head, co-

Prepared and sold by A. B. S. Druggists and Chemists, Granite 275 Broadway, corner of Chambers, New York and sold by Druggists the U. S. Price \$1 per bottle.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, a

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